DAKOTA CITY HERALD

DAKOTA CITY, NEB.

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SARTORIAL SNOBBERY.

That elusive individual to whom the New York tailors owe a large debt of gratitude—which may be more than balanced by the amount he owes the tailors—has tendered the public another profound statement. He says that a man "who doesn't go out much" can dress decently on $5,000 a year, says the Cleveland Plain Dealer. Observe the subtle malignity of that qualifying phrase. The man who goes out much, the fellow who romps through routs and dinners and teas and al fresco twaddlefests, must pay his tailor—no matter what he does for the piper. While the poor chappie who is hampered by a measly $5,000 will cut his pleasures carefully according to his cloth, being so closely menaced by that deadly line of decency. Just now this distinction will be regarded by the possessor of two coat hangers, with only one in active use, can easily be imagined. He will smile at the ukase and snap his fingers at a code of decency that is based on 20 coats and countless trousers. Nevertheless, if you are ambitious to be of the patricians you must do as the patricians do—provided your income exceeds the paltry $5,000—and it will be an exhibition of extremely bad form if you regard this sartorial declaration of the man who knows in any other save the most serious light.

There is beginning to be comment on the growing respectability of trade in Germany. Time was when a man of title was believed to soil his hands by making money. The tradition can hardly be insisted on, however, when the kaiser himself has a business interest in the manufacture of terra cotta. From the old American standpoint it is much more honorable to get money in trade or industry than to acquire it by marriage; but it may be a long time before European aristocracy of any description sees the mercenary marriage problem in its true light.

Within the next three years the Malay states will export $50,000,000 worth of rubber. This goes far toward putting the rubber plant on a plane with the ice plant as a source of revenue.

A man in Massachusetts turning to look after a hobble skirt fell and broke his leg. He would not be a true son of Adam if he does not put all the blame on the hobble skirt.

A Paris dentist who tinkered with the teeth of the royalty of Europe at about $500 a tinker, has just died, leaving an estate worth only a little over a million.

A New Jersey pastor says that women who wear hobble skirts should be spanked. True, but in that skirt there's no chance of getting them in the proper position for spanking.

When people discover that it is cheaper to buy at home than to smuggle from abroad, smuggling will cease. The pocket nerve is a powerful moral agent.

Another man in the big woods has been shot, being mistaken for a deer. In order to be reasonably safe the hunter might disguise himself as game.

There is a school in Dubuque which is trying to teach boys to love farm work. One course should be on the abolition of the corn-husk mattress.

A Pittsburg man has received a legacy of $850,000 because he didn't marry. Not being married we can't see that he needs the money.

A Washington man dropped dead while using his lawn mower, and we presume his neighbors rolled over and enjoyed a little morning sleep.

It is about this time that the summer girls at the shores begins to get busy with her letters to the winter stand-by in the city.

Men whose hirsute adornment is remarkable for what it is not will disagree with that scientist who says that a fly travels 35 feet a second.

The tipless hotel should now become a treat-less hotel also and thus attain perfection.

Writing poetry is such a mild form of insanity that heretofore it has not been thought necessary to lock up the victim.

A $60,000 bull dog has just died and there is to be a post-mortem investigation, instead of the usual will contest.

Japan has changed the name of the late Emperor of Korea to Prince Gi. Perhaps "Gi" is Nipponese for "Git."

The latest didn't-know-it-was-loaded operator was thoughtful enough to put the muzzle of the gun in his own mouth.

It is reported that 200,000 horses a year are eaten in Paris. Cultured she may be, but Paris certainly isn't fastidious.

Any prudent deer hunter should refuse to take his best friends into the woods with him.

The American Home

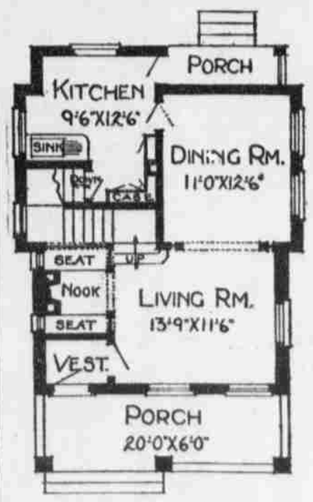
WILLIAM A. RADFORD Editor

Mr. William A. Radford will answer questions and give advice FREE OF COST on all subjects pertaining to the subject of building for the readers of this paper. On account of his wide experience as Editor, Author and Manufacturer, he is, without doubt, the highest authority on all these subjects. Address all inquiries to William A. Radford, No. 194 Fifth Ave., Chicago, Ill., and only one cent stamp for reply.

It is frequently asserted that the people of the middle west have not developed the particular art value of the building of their homes, which might be called common to the suburban communities near the cities in the east—in fact, in most of the towns and cities of the New England states. Many ingenious statements have been made by those who have been trying to determine the cause. It is, perhaps, after all, simply a matter of time. It is a noteworthy fact that the west has long since recovered from the ornate and gaudy in architecture and is settling down to first principles. This is not only true of the cities, but also of the rural communities, where the influence of popular magazines has been felt.

The public in general is being educated in the uses of cement and its value and economy as a home-building material. A number of trade journals devoted to the uses of cement have wide circulation and information is being sent out broadcast. The cement house lends itself readily to the requirements of the sane in architecture. It has been proved that the cement house is cooler in summer and warmer in winter than the frame structure. The initial cost is a little more than that of frame, but the saving in painting bills more than offsets that item in the long run. Throughout the country, both in the cities and the rural communities, there are beautiful examples of the cement house. There are in general two classes of cement houses, those made of concrete blocks and those of the plaster type. The concrete machinery interests have been studying the artistic demands of the block and they have succeeded in eliminating many of the objectionable features from that form of building material. The common objection to the block is its sameness. This objection has been removed so that it is now possible to get blocks that have all the characteristics of granite or of stone.

The waterproofing features of the block also have been improved and the former fear that the concrete block would prove damp and unsanitary has been removed.



First Floor Plan.

The house shown in this connection is a combination of the block construction and the plaster house. The foundation and first story walls are to be built of blocks, while the second story is of cement plaster construction. The design is a most pleasing one and while plain in appearance it looks substantial and neat. This house ought to be built on a large lot with plenty of trees and shrubs. Room should be provided also for a formal garden. The appearance of the house will be enhanced if a cement shingle roof is provided. Cement shingles are now made that will withstand all the usage of a roof and they have proved their worth and economy. If a cement shingle is used the entire structure from foundation to the peak of the roof will have the same gray color.

The house is twenty four feet wide and is twenty-nine feet eight inches long. It will be noticed by reference to the plan that no parlor is provided, but in its place is a large living room. This indicates that this house is to be lived in all over. Off the living room is a cosy nook provided with an open fireplace. Imagine being snugged up in that nook on a cold winter night when the wind is howling outside. Back of the living room is the dining room, and the kitchen also is conveniently located. On the second floor are two bedrooms.

This is the style of house that will always find a ready sale and that is something to be borne in mind in selecting the design of a house. We

Second Floor Plan.

all expect when we build a home to keep it for a lifetime, but in the experience of many the time comes by change of fortune when it becomes necessary to dispose of the house. If it is of the old style conventional kind no different from hundreds of others in the community, the sale is a hard problem. But if it is stylish the owner will have no trouble in finding a buyer.

Stage Realisms.

A rigid realism would make dramatic performances impossible. Just as the poet puts words into Juliet's mouth that she would never have thought of, just as Booth endowed the countenance of Hamlet with miracles of evanescent expression which that ineffectual Danish prince could not have mastered in a lifetime of facial exercises; just so the experienced auditor supplies a multitude of surmises which the mimic art, with consummate skill, suggests. What was going on between Becky Sharp and the wicked nobleman when Rawdon came in, and what language Falstaff and Pistol actually used when they were alone, are things the wise dramatist and producer leaves to the imagination of the sophisticated.

No one less than Clyde Fitch should put forward the pitiful pretense that the theater is a temple of holy art where unaffected Truth must reign and all compromise with sincerity be abandoned; for no one more deliberately and miserably turned his back upon the noble, uplifting thing the stage might be to embrace the sardonic philosophy of unmoral art. Neither in "The Blue Mouse" nor in "The City" is there any worthy end to be attained, even by the highest talents, but only a depressing and misanthropic picture of human nature at its worst.—Indianapolis Star.

Young Men's Buddhist Association.

Japanese Buddhism is remarkable for the great number of sects into which the believers are divided. Every conceivable tendency of thought is represented by a different grouping. Of late there has moreover been great activity in the formation of Buddhist societies among the educated people. Among organizations recently formed, the Great Japan Young Men's Buddhist association which works among the students of the different Tokio universities, is perhaps the most important. Many of its older members have attained high position in the social and political world, and the society therefore enjoys a considerable influence among the intellectual classes. It includes among its members adherents of all the different sects of Buddhism. —Paul S. Reinsch in the Atlantic.

Sure They're Edible and Fresh.

"Will you have some fresh mushrooms?" asked the hostess, sweetly.

"Yes," faltered the guest; "if you're quite sure they're toadstools and not toadstools."

"Oh, I'm quite sure," replied the hostess, "I opened the can myself."

Quicker.

"Why do you consider women superior to men in intelligence?"

"A baldheaded man buys hair restorer by the quart, doesn't he?"

"Er—yes."

"Well, a woman doesn't waste time on hair restorer; she buys hair."

Social Change

Present Age Not Less Sordid Than Others

By HON. ARTHUR JAMES BALFOUR

I DO NOT BELIEVE myself that this age is less spiritual or more sordid than its predecessors. I believe, indeed, precisely the reverse. But however this may be, is it not plain that if society is to be moved by the remote speculations of isolated thinkers it can only be on condition that their isolation is not complete.

Some point of contact they must have with the world in which they live, and if their influence is to be based on widespread sympathy the contact must be in a region where there can be, if not full mutual comprehension, at least a large measure of practical agreement and willing co-operation. Philosophy has never touched the mass of men except through religion. And, though the parallel is not complete, it is safe to say that science will never touch them unaided by its practical applications.

Critics have made merry over the naive self-importance which represented man as the center and final cause of the universe, and conceived the stupendous mechanism of nature as primarily designed to satisfy his wants and minister to his entertainment. But there is another and an opposite danger into which it is possible to fall.

The material world, however it may have gained in sublimity, has, under the touch of science, lost in domestic charm. Except where it affects the immediate needs of organic life, it may seem so remote from the concerns of men that in the majority it will rouse no curiosity, while of those who are fascinated by its morals not a few will be chilled by its impersonal and indifferent immensity.

The appropriate remedy is the perpetual stimulus which the influence of science on the business of mankind offers to their sluggish curiosity.

And even now I believe this influence to be underrated. If in the last hundred years the whole material setting of civilized life has altered we owe it neither to politicians nor to political institutions. We owe it to the combined efforts of those who have advanced science and those who have applied it.

If our outlook upon the universe has suffered modifications in detail so great and so numerous that they amount collectively to a revolution, it is to men of science we owe it, not to theologians or philosophers. On these, indeed, new and weighty responsibilities are being cast. They have to harmonize and to co-ordinate to prevent the new from being one-sided, to preserve the valuable essence of what is old.

But science is the great instrument of social change, all the greater because its object is not change but knowledge. And its silent appropriation of this dominant function amid the din of political and religious strife is the most vital of all the revolutions which have marked the development of modern civilization.

It may seem fanciful to find in a single recent aspect of this revolution an influence which resembles religion or patriotism in its appeals to the higher side of ordinary characters—especially since we are accustomed to regard the appropriation by industry of scientific discoveries merely as a means of multiplying the material conveniences of life.

A social force has come into being, new in magnitude if not in kind. This force is the modern alliance between pure science and industry.

That on this we must mainly rely for the improvement of the material conditions under which societies live is, in my opinion, obvious, although no one would conjecture it from a historic survey of political controversy. Its direct moral effects are less obvious; indeed, there are many most excellent people who would altogether deny their existence. To regard it as a force fitted to rouse and sustain the energies of nations would seem to them absurd.

I believe this view to be utterly misleading, confounding accident with essence, transient accompaniments with inseparable characteristics.

Promote Good Health and Long Life

By H. L. PIERCE

How shall we eat and drink for the attainment of health and long life? I understand it is the rule among school teachers to leave these matters mainly to the parents. That being the case, how can we expect the parents to know how, when they have never attended a school that taught this principle?

Is it not about time that our public schools took up the matter and made some headway in formulating a method whereby the child can learn something about the art and not continue to eat like an animal?

Eating and drinking are as important matters as we have to attend to in this life, therefore they should be given as much thought and attention as anything else that we are called upon to do. By knowing how to eat and drink we are less liable to abuse ourselves in this respect.

The cooking schools have done much in teaching children how to prepare food, but have not yet taught them how to eat it after it was prepared.

Let us have eating schools and drinking schools. It is the abuse of eating and the abuse of drinking that do the injury. They make dyspeptics of us all; they have made many drunkards, and will make many more unless education steps in and calls a halt.

There is a generation growing up that we will be responsible for.

Let us begin now to teach the child how to eat and drink for health, strength, endurance, efficiency and gustatory satisfaction in such a manner as will build up a better race of people than the world has ever seen. It can be done.

Difficult to Keep Pace With Slang

By PROF. SIDNEY A. OSGOOD of Boston

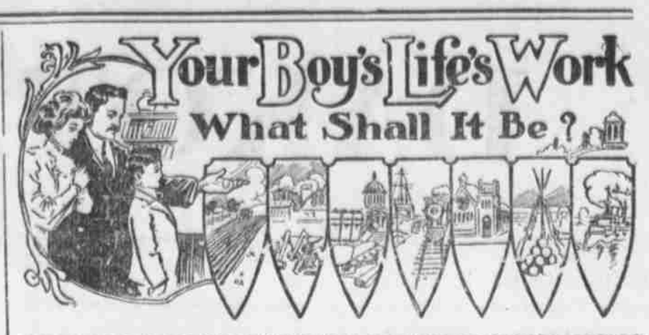
It is hard for a man who tries to adhere to the niceties of the English language to comprehend a good deal of the talk he hears nowadays.

Of course some of the slang is clever and so expressive as to win ultimate incorporation in the lexicons, while some of it is silly and some loses vogue.

The other day I was talking with a friend, a Harvard graduate, who was telling me of having had a run-in with some politician whom my friend disliked and was trying to beat.

"For heaven's sake," thought I, "what did the man mean by a 'run-in?'" Later I gathered from his conversation that he and the politician had met and engaged in an animated argument, that narrowly missed being a rumpus—a kind of near-row, so to speak.

As Brander Matthews has put the stamp of his approval on "joint," I suppose that "run-in" will come to be accepted as one of those condensed and significant bits of speech that this generation seems fond of coining



FARMER.

Not the traditional sort, but the scientific farmer, the man who is equipped to enjoy a free and prosperous life—How your boy can get the education of a scientific farmer for nothing or next to nothing—States and federal government anxious to help the boy who wants to master the new farming—The rewards of farming by modern methods.

BY C. W. JENNINGS.

DON'T turn up your nose when a friend suggests that you encourage your boy to take up farming for his life-work. I know that a farmer has been looked upon as an unkempt, illiterate, awkward, poor, struggling creature without hope of reward for the utmost self-denial and planning, with buildings and grounds and machinery and horses mortgaged, wife overworked, and children forced to remain out of school to help at farm work, nothing but toil and poverty.

If such conditions ever really existed generally among Uncle Sam's tillers of the soil, which is extremely doubtful, they have departed, for agriculture nowadays is king. It has taken a long time to bring it about; but the farmer of today has every opportunity to be the most independent and self-respecting citizen of this country.

By all means, therefore, if you possibly can, persuade your boy to be a farmer—not the clodhopper kind, of city tradition, but the modern kind, the scientific farmer.

Don't object that you can't afford to pay his way through college (though, for that matter, any ambitious boy can work his way through college without a cent from home, and it is particularly easy to do so in agricultural colleges, for the most earnest effort of colleges all over the United States these days is to help a boy become proficient in agriculture). Really, it is far easier to be a scientific farmer than the other kind.

A recent letter from D. J. Crosby, government specialist in agricultural education, to the writer contained this:

"Nearly every state agricultural college in the United States makes some provision for reaching the young man who cannot secure a college education. Several of these institutions offer correspondence courses and reading courses in agriculture; nearly every one of them is engaged in farmers' institute work or in conducting movable schools of agriculture, or short winter courses, at the college or at accessible places in different parts of the state."

So great has been the impetus in education for the farmer that there are 500 institutions giving instruction in agriculture. These include nearly 70 colleges, 110 normal schools, 270 high schools and academies, corresponding and reading courses in 15 states, 15 elementary schools, and over 30 for negroes and Indians.

Agricultural colleges proper, which are maintained in all the states, give a full college course, generally bestowing the degree of bachelor of science, and graduates are fitted for the most difficult and advanced problems of any character in agricultural lines; but so great is the demand for instructors that most graduates take up professional work or as teachers, instead of becoming actual farmers. Those who have adopted farming for themselves, however, are enjoying enviable free and prosperous lives in their several communities.

If for some reason your boy can't go to college, still every opportunity is open for him to get all the education and training that he can find time for. To quote from one of the government bulletins:

"For those engaged in agricultural occupations—the farmers, dairymen and fruit growers, and their sons and daughters who are unable to leave home during the busy seasons—the special winter courses have been organized. These courses carry in length from a week to twelve weeks. They are in most cases severely practical. They center around the judging pavilion, the laboratory, the dairy, and the cheese room, with lectures and readings to supplement the practicums.

"The nature of these courses is even more varied than their length of term. They offer courses in general agriculture, including more or less thorough instruction in plant production, animal husbandry, dairying, poultry culture, domestic science, agronomy, bee culture, forestry, beet sugar production, farm mechanics, botany, bacteriology, and entomology. There are also a large number of practicum courses and lecture courses which are confined to a single line of practice, such as cereal judging, stock judging, and the destruction of noxious insects.

"The special winter courses are the utility courses, important because of the influence of present practice on future practice. And present practice is sure to have a powerful influence on the young people who are to be the future farmers, and on the quality of soil, farm machinery, and domestic animals with which these young people will have to do when they take charge of farms.

"And, finally, there are the summer schools for teachers and the one-year and two-year normal courses, in all of which nature study and elementary agriculture are important features."

These special and extended courses are generally given with only a slight, if any, charge for tuition, and entrance examinations are not required.

So great has been the recognition of the importance of agriculture that in nearly all states it is taught in the common schools. A typical four-year high school agricultural course includes such subjects as study of the seeds of grasses, grains, and vegetables; methods of preventing and eradicating weeds; physical features of the soil, their composition and behavior under different treatments, different types of soils and their characteristics; chemical constituents of soils and effects of rotation of crops and different systems of farming; breeding, feeding, care and judging of swine, horses and cattle; principles of fruit growing, location and climate, tillage, fertilizing, planting, diseases, insects, spraying, pruning, etc.

Another important phase of present day agricultural education is the farmers' institutes, of which over 15,000 are held annually under state or government auspices, running from one to several days in duration. They take up a great variety of subjects which fit the particular needs of the locality where they are held. Attendance is always free.

The government department of agriculture stands ready to assist farmers in every way it can, even to the extent of sending experts to their farms when these experts are within reaching distance. Often this is done without any expense to the farmers, if the question raised is one of general importance. If the farmer's question can be answered by correspondence or by sending a publication, the expert does not go to visit him; if the inquiry relates to some new problem of general importance, the expert goes to the farmer.

Just to show what can be achieved by a man that is determined to be a scientific farmer, note this: A man who has followed the ministry and was ordered by his physician to get into an outdoor occupation, used his savings and a mortgage to acquire 15 acres and a few cows in Pennsylvania. The land wasn't worth much, and he knew nothing about farming; but he got into communication with agricultural and dairy experts in Washington and did things as they should be done in light of modern scientific methods.

At the end of three years he had 30 blooded cows, was employing four men the year round, had paid off the mortgage, and was clearing $2,000 a year from the sale of cows, calves, and farm products. He raised from these 15 acres more food than his 30 cows consumed—though it is held by dairy farmers generally that usually two acres are needed for one cow, and for one acre to furnish sufficient sustenance is rare.

Perhaps your boy, it is safe to say, after learning that he doesn't need to be the traditional clodhopper because he is a farmer, but can be as cultured a gentleman as anybody else, will not protest when he discovers that you have the farm in mind for him.

After he has got all the education he feels he can afford he reaches the problem of how to get a farm. There is no end of avenues. He can go to work to fix up his father's farm, as most would probably do, or can get a job as farm hand for a neighbor, who will pay him $10 to $20 a month and board. He can save at least three-fourths of this, and by the end of two years or so can make first payment on a tract of land somewhere. Even if he has no horses, he can hire a few acres plowed for one dollar or so an acre and plant something that will give him considerable money at the end of the season.

Mostly any sturdy young man can get a job on a farm, the requirements are so obvious and simple; but with the scientific training he has had he will probably have a situation offered him or another avenue will be opened up some time before he leaves school. The more schooling along scientific agricultural lines he can get, the more competent he will be, of course, and the more clearly will he be able to outline the future. Numerous well-trained young men are employed as superintendents on large farms or find their openings in resuscitating so-called "exhausted" farms.

If your boy should wish to go west, a postal card sent to the reclamation service of the department of the interior will bring information how to acquire irrigated land—where the problem of rainfall does not exist—for $20 an acre in ten annual payments without interest; and at the same time he will have even closer co-operation of government experts.

Anyhow, your boy's place as a scientific farmer will be an enviable one, particularly as nowadays owing to improvements in all lines of activity, every farm in a populated section can have its own telephone and running water, and trolley lines that will take your boy to the city in a short time will run by his door or nearby. And the farmer that knows his business and succeeds is always the one his neighbors delight to honor, whether to elect him president of the local grange or alliance or to send him to the legislature.

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Not That Kind of Faith.

"Hanks says he believes in meeting the exercise of one virtue with another."

"How was that?"

"When the healer his wife called in when he was sick said she cured him by faith, he said she could hope all she liked he would pay her bill."

Made Good.

"You claimed that that preparation would banish my gray hairs!"

"Well?"

"It is not well; it has left me as bald as an egg!"

"Well, they're banished, aren't they?"